An Act to Prohibit Extortion and Pun-

1. Be it conclede by the Senate and Hous of Representatives, now met and sitting i ti meral Assuring, and by the authority of the Act, any desirer or speculator in clothin, or Fiorida, and the sinking of the Hatteria by uncertals of clothing, bonds, shoes, leading brogans, raw nides, meat, grain, iron, flour fish, coller, sugar, tea, salt, sattpetre, drug medicines, wool, yarn, iroh castings, mai i and pardware generally, gold and all or cold wood, coul, caudles, oil, lard, stap, cat le hoge, and other live stock, poultry, sterling eachange, or o her newssar as of life what ever or any manufacturer for sale of any o the said articles, who shall, during the contion mee of the existing war, sell or disp se of any of the said articles at evo hitsat o unreasonable rates or prices, or at an exorbi tant or unreasonable advance or profi on the co t the roof, or cost of the production of manufacture thereof, or sla crafuse to sell of dispuse of the same for ea u, either in speci O in current funds, at lair or reasona de rate o prices; or at reasonable advances or profit or the cost thereof or cost of the production or manufacture thereof, and all other per or who shall sell or dispose of any of the sai articles at exorbi ant or nureasonable rat or prices, or at an ex-orbitant or unreasonab advance or profit on the cost, or cost of production or manufacture thereof, shall be decined and held guilty of ex ortion, and or conviction thereof in any of the Courts General Sessions of this State, shall be fine not more tuan one thousand dollars, and b imprisoned not more than twelve months o e-half of the fine in each cose to be for the b neut of the informer, a d the other ha tor the benefit of soldiers and seamen's fami lies, to be paid over to the Spidiers Board . Relief for the District in which the convic tion shall take place; and the informer to be a competent withess, any law, custom, noise to the contrary not withstanding. Pro ed d. That us importer of foreign mercha discount be habie, to the penalties of the Act for sales of sucu merchandiz : A provided further, Tout persons oringure int and sening the same at prices not hi h than those charged by producers in thi Sat shall not be liable to the penalties of this Act

II. That in all cases arising under the A t, it shall be left to the juries to determine what are exorbitant or uneasonable rates o prices, or xorbitant or unreasonable advan c.s or pr. its, due regard being had to the circumstances of each case; and it shall is lawra, for the Court of Appeals to review th facts of all such cases, and to set aside verdica and order new trials for want of con formity thereto.

III. That no person prosecuted under this

At shall be allowed any right or privilege of traverse or imparlance, or postporement of trai at the first term of the Court in which he shall be indicted, unless on affi lavit of the necessary absence of a material and necessa ry witness, and no technical or formal excepion to say process, indictment or other plead ing shall avail the defendant, but each cashall be tried and adjusted according to the merits without any regard to form : Procided That any one who shall winfully and meli clously give false information, as the basis of a prosecution under this Ac , shall be liable to indictment therefor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be subject to the penalties of this

IV. Corporations, by their corporate name. and corporators of incorporated companies, shall be liable to indictment and punishment for extortion under this Act; and when corporations are indicted and convicted of extortion, they shall be liable to fine as aforesail, and to forfeiture of charter at the discretion of the Court.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Decem in the year ued of force, until the adjournment of the

II. And be it further enacted. That all fines imposed by the Courts of Sessions and Comshall be collected as heretofore provided by

Sheriff, Master or Commissioner in Equity, Ordinary or Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions, or their sureties, who has or may hereafter receive any money of Commissioners, or individual citizens, and session of Fraklin several thousand strong. has failed, or shall hereafter fail to pay over the kime on demand being made to do so.

VI Tout the provisions of the said Act shalf not embrace times imposed by courts martial, or by municipal authority.

Contederate Money Extortion.

Mr. Foster of Alabama, on the 9th in-tant, i troduced into the Confederate House of Representatives the following resolution, which was adopted—yeas 55, mays 22, when a motion to reconsider was carried, but lies

Resolved. That the Military Committee be instructed to report a bill providing for conseribing and placing in the public service in sojourners in the Confederate States, without reyard to age, physical ability, trade, profession or pursuit. Whenever it may be satisfactorily ascertained that such citizen resident, or sojourner has refused to receive Confederare money, in payment for any article sold, or offered for sale by him, and any such citiz n, resident or sojourner in the Confederate States should be made and held liable to be conscribed and placed in the public service in the field for selling or attempting to sell any article whatever at an advance of more than - per cent upon the prices charged two years ago for articles of the same kind and

quality, thether the same be used for dress r consumption, or for any purpose whatever. -The Chattancoga Rebel, of the 13th inst., ya: "Our loss at Fort Donelson has been ur satly magnified. We learn that we lost but Livety eight men killed, wounded and miss

The enemy confess to a loss of fourteen killed, and thirty-seven wounded. We captand one cannon, destroyed one transport, and paroled sighty prisoner. Our forces consisted of Gens. Forrest's and Wharton's br gides, the loss being confined almost exclusively to Forrest's command.

CONFEDERATE MONEY IN THE NORTH .- The Petersburg Express I arus from intelligent baroled prisoners who came up on the truce but day before yesterday, that Confederate mes are received with delight in New York. Merchants do not refuse to take rebei money pas aged suring

delig oming not obotic or

Three Steamers Run the Blockade. CHARLESTON, Feb. 14 -- Three large steam

as, with tall and valuable cargoes. Inge arived safely at a Confederate part b fore day-reak this morning. They bring Massau dates ie Alaberie: A Yankee transport, loaded with troop ad been wreeked in the Labamas.

The steamer Calypso had arrived out from Ano her steamer sailed from a Confederate or lat night.

The following is a copy of the circular adiressed to the Consular Agent of France a Vilmington, N. C., by Scoretary Benjamin: DEPARTMENT OF STATE. R chmond, Jan. 31, 1863.

More. Beliancourt, Consular Agent of France, Witnington, N. C. Six: I am instructed by the President of e Confede ate States of America to infirm on that this Government has received as ficial despatch from Flag Officer Ingraham man andring the naval forces of the Co. fede racy on the cost of South Carolina, stating un the blockade of the harb ir of Charleston as been broken by the complete dispersion en l dis ppears ce of the blockading squad on, in consequence of a successful attack nade on it by the irm clad steamers comnanded by Flag Officer Ingraham. During ais attack one or more of the block ding ves els were sunk or burnt:

As you are doubtless aware that by the law na ions a blockade, when thus broken by Su erior force, ceases to exist, and cannot be gres quently enforced unless established DE e vo with adequate force, and after due noace to neutral powers, it has been deemed proper to give you the information herein tontained, for the guidance of such vessels of our nation as may choose to carry on com nerce with the now op in port of Charleston. R specifully, your ob dient servante.

J. P. BENJAMIN,

Gen. Wheeler's Last Expedition.

NEAR CHARLOTTE, February 6 1863. We are just returning from another expedi tion down he Comberland river, but as the nercury stan is 30 Fabrenbeit; you cannot expact a very lengthy or interesting account o t. At 3 o'clock, p. m., on the 3d we came in the vicinity of. Fort D in Ison, and upon inquiry, citizens informed us that the force was not very large, and tad no fortifications; whereup it was concluded to attack the point. Accordingly Gen. Forrest, with three or four hundred men on the right, and General Wharton, with about the same number on the left, commenced the fight, which lastal with much vigor for two or three hours. It was but the work of a moment to capture a part and drive the remainder of the several companies which were posted outside the fort fica ins Right bravely did our boys move up to their work -General Forrest charging o ce on perseback and then again on fort -but so strongly entreuched were the Yankees in their fortifications and rifle pits, that he retired, although he had succeeded in entering the streets of the town. Gen. Wharton, with his command, had succeeded in getting into the town on the left, next to the river, after having captured quite a number of prisoners, smal arms, and a very superior 12 pound brass rifle piece with its cuisson, horse and ammunition. Thus we drove them a small space, but from their rifle pits and win lows of houses they poured a very heavy fire upon us, which I am happy to say was not very disastrous to us.

Night was upon us, and the broad silver moon gave us her cheering light by which to An Act to continue in force an Act, entitled continue the attack—but finding our artilprecent the sacrifice of Property at public of the small arms steadily decreasing, it was determined to retire. Just then information r ached us that reinforcements were coming Representatives, now met and sitting in Geu- from Fort Henry, and we distinctly heard the eral Assembly, and by the authority of the shouts of those who were coming up and same, That at Act, entitled "An Act to ex- down on the gunboats. All these concurrent tond relief to debtors, and to prevent the sac- | circumstances combined to induce us to rerifice of property at public sale;" ratified on tire. Before our rear had left the old forti- ly of national affairs. fications, the gamboats began a most furious shelling, which continued during nearly the sixty-one, be and the same is hereby contin- entire night. In summing up the results of our captures of transports and scouting parthe day, we have much to be proud of, for next Session of the General Assembly of this seldom were more gallantry and true bravery State. rest is one of the bravest men in any nation. Gen. Wharton has all the fire of a Scipio, mon Pleas of this State be excepted from the and the Little Hero, as usual, was almost operation of said Act; and that all such fines | ubiquitous, directing each movement, and from time to time appearing in the midst of law.

III. That the provisions of the said Act stimulate the lagging. We would have been shall not extend to common carriers where splat to have taken the garrison, but 1:200 they fail in their duties or liabilities as com- men in rifle pits, with a fine battery of artillery, was rather heavy for cavalry, but the IV. That the said Act is not intended to expedition resulted in the capture of nearly a interfere with any right to sue or remedy now hundred prisoners, among whom were five afforded by law for the recovery of money commissioned officers, a number of wagons, lost by gaming.

Authority ambulances, small arms, and a line brass riV. That the said Act shall not protect from fled piece. Besides this, we burned a fine suit or other process, any Tax Collector, tow-boat load d with provender. I cannot stop now to give an account of the individual acts of gallantry on the part of officers and men; but suffice it to say that numerous promotions will be the result of that days's helorging either to the State, District Boards ber. The enemy are believed to be in pos-

KENTUCKY'S Position .- The recent action of the Kentucky Legislature, which has at Confederacy, propose terms of peace and State alike to the North and the South, and ries; proposing a treaty offensive and defenproposing, first, that the Federal and Considerate suthorities appoint commissioners Confederate States Constitution; to incorpoto consult and prepare such amendments to porate those new members into the Confederathe Constitution as will be satisfactory to cv, if agreeable to the people of the Confedeboth sections; and, secondly, that the Legisla- rate States; but in any event, relations of ture of Kentucky appoint commissioners who peace, amity and commerce with the South. shall wait upon President Lincoln, at Washington, and President Davis, at Richmond, Richmond, to treat with the Confederate and urge an armistice and the appointment Government for final and satisfactory adjustof such commissioners, and visit the Legisla- ment. All interests in this action will the field all white male citizens, residents or tures of Illinois, I diana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, taken openly, with a serious and dignified de-New Jersey and New York, and seek their termination. Co-peration in procuring a suspension of hostilities during negotiations for peace and Ohio, Indiana and I linois, at the hallot box :

Kentucky, as do the abolition States, attaches, United States will be irrevocably perfected, reunion as a condition of peace. Her legis- This informant says he expects no more genlators labor under the same mistake as to do eral engagements by the first of April will be those of Massachusetts, in supposing the con- practical; a cessation of hostilities in the dition will be complied with. But a sus- Southwest by the first of June and permanent p n-ion of hostilities, to be followed by peacé unless Republicans wage war against negotiations in which we shall be the equal the Northwest. p n-ion of hostilities, to be followed by of the other contracting party, promises some thing-Jackson Appeal, Feb.

OPINIONS IN FRANCE.-A Paris correspon-THE FORT DONELSON AFFAIR NOT SO BAD. Emperor as actively engaged in preparing dent of the New York Times represents the public opinion for his meditated intervention in American affairs. All the ministerial organs have received orders to harp constantly on the fact that the separation between the North and South is fixed and final; and all of them are diligently obeying the orders. any occasion insignating the necessity of European intervention. The other papers are equally zealous. La Nation, the Emperor's private organ, contains an article supposed to be from the Imperial pen, which strongly urges the policy of intervention.

The Times' correspondent thinks the Empe ror is favoring the policy to prevent the election of some thirty Democrats to the French Legislature. By involving the country in a in exchange for goods they sell. It is held will be able to suppress all discorbe be as valuable as the U. S. greenbacks. war with the United States, the Government will be able to suppress all discontent at

From the North. RICHMOND Feb. 14. Northern da es of the 12th were received

ate last night. The Europa's arrival at Halifax is reported she brings a proposition from Napoleon offer-

and the South,
That both appoint Commissioners to neet in Montreal or Maxico to arrange the preiminaries of peace.
A Washington te egram to the New York Expres says it is reported that Seward has rejected the proposition.

The Washington Ch-

ngton Chronicle denies that there has been any such indication from the Government and adds, there is reason t doubt that portion of the news stating that auspension of hostilities is included in th-

The reported rejection caused gold in New York to advance from 521, but it subs q ent ly fell to 544... Strong peace resolutions were introduced

n the New Jersey Legislature, proposting to pp int Commissioners to Richmond to aseriain whether the Confederate States will onsent to re-affirm their adhesion, to the Julian and recognize the Constitution, If not, on what terms peace can be restored. A series of vigorous resolutions were also in

troduced. A Rappahannock correspondent reports in-

numerable deserters. Admiral Porter reports an uncuccessful at rempt to capture the Confederate steamer City of Vicksburg and acknowledges that the former with difficulty escaped destruction. She was struck twelve times and had one gun dismounted.

The C. S. steamer Florida was at Nassau the la t'of January, and left a week afterwar is. She was cassed thirty six hours, but escaped.

The Alabama landed 100 prisoners at Kingston from the Hatteras, which she sunk. She out into Kingston for repairs. Six Yankee vessels were watching for her.

A correspondent of the Cincinsti Gaz-tte a) s that large bolies of troops will be lanted on the south of Vicksburg, and an at rempt made to cut the communication between Texas and Louisians.

The Herald's account of the affair off Cuarleston harbor says that the rebels were suces-fully deceived as to the Mercidita, think ing she was in a sinking condition. Three persons were killed by shot which entered her iler. The Keystone State received a shot through her steam drom, causing death to wenty-me persons . During the attack the Princess Royal, which laid near the Housatonic, succeeded in getting off. The blocks ding vessels sailed towards the Keystone State to ascertain her condition and also whether she wanted assistance, but resumed their position at work. The Montauk was not at all disabled in the

attack on Fort McAlister. She received seventeen shots in her side, twelve in her tur ret, without injury. She returned to her anchorage for want of shells. It being foggy the next morning she did not return to the attack. Su nner introduced a resolution in the Senate directing the committee on the conduct of the war to inquire into the condition of the army of the Potomac, both officers and men, and to consider what measures are necessary to secure them from all unwavering

and soldier like devotion to the declared pol

icy of the Government.

The latest advices from Europe state that Milnor Gibson, M. P., in an address to his constituents, alleged that slavery was the main cause of the war, by inducing oven secession for its defence, and urged England to adhere to her neutral course. Beresford Hope, M. P., avewed himself decidedly Southern in opinion. He eulogized Davis and Jackson, and censured Lincoln's proclamation and advised recognition.

In the Kentucky Legislature, while debating the future policy of the State, Z. b. Ward spoke against submission. Umonists favor sustaining the proclamation. A number of Ohi ans and Indianians were in aftendance. Thurlow Weed's farewell address in the Albany Evening Journal, speaks desponding-

Morgan's cavalry are quite busy along the ties of Federals are reported. The Memphis Bulletin of the 4th, quotes cotton at 96 cents.

Stirring From the Northwest.

MOBILE, Feb 13 .-- The Southern Crisis of the 11th inst., learns from a distinguished citthe hottest fire to chase on the brave and izen of one of the Northwestern States, that the States of Indiana, Illinois and Ohio have determined to stop the war and make terms of peace with the Confederate States, at all hazards. They are resolve I that war against the Confederate States shall cease, otherwise the Northwest will make war upon the aggressor. Citizens of the above States who have been Irafted or enrolled are leaving the Federal

army by hundreds, and the regiments have no authority to control this movement. Of the one hundred and tifty thousand under Grant and McClernand, only forty thousand effective soldiers remain, and that number is being daily diminished by mortality,

The Legislatures of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky will convene at Frankfort in general convention on the 18th February, to agree upon the institution of a Northwest tracted so much attention, is in the form of commerce with the Confisheracy for States resolutions declaring the attachment of that bordering on the Mississippi and its tributa-The Commissioners will bear the result to The terms of aquastment will be submitted for ratification by the people of and when thus ratified, separation from the

Contederate Congress.

RICHMOND, February 13 .- In the Senate. several important Bills were introduced. The Committee on Military Affairs reported adversely upon the proposition to enroll the Government emyloyees as conscripts. The Examption Bill was discused until adjourn-

The House passed a Bill allowing soldiers five dollars per month for deficiencies in ra-tions. The House also passed the Impressment Bill, which empowers any officer comauthorize the impressment of property when why has that flowering Almend put forth its show you how hard pressed we are for novelties it cannot be otherwise procured -the im- blooms in such profusion? And what means this as well as Irish p tatoes, onion-buttons, and cornpressment of slaves to be made in accordance with the laws of the State, but in absence of of such laws, to be made in accordance with No slaves will be impressed where they can thing these pinching times, and a good peach is State. She is a sister in a common cause, and dearest care of the State whose banner he upho'ds own to keep out Yankee products. he hired at the usual market rates, and no individual will be deprived of the provisions re- are now decidedly in favor of a full fruit crop, Wishing you all good health, good spirits, good quit differ the contacts le support of his notwithstanding the little developments just no- hopes, and good luck, the writer undertakes to brothers who represent us in the field arrealled upon continually to endure. Indeed, we are unactively upon continually to endure. Indeed, we are unactively upon continually to endure the description of this and results of this

the property seized, and if the owner and im pressing officer carmot agree, it shall be deermined by three disinterested persons in e property is lost, destroyed or inprede to re paid or the Gover mont. Severe peralties are attached for any officer impressing propers in Foliation of the Act. The Il mso od journed till Mond .v.

Complimentary to the Ladies of the

South. The following resolutions, says the Columbia Guardian was passed by the Legislative of this State at its late session. The unwearied exertions of the ladies of the South have been a wonderful encourager to the mer of the South, and the efforts expended by hem to ameliorate the sufferings of the sol tiers, have infused new life and vigor into all our armies. Heaven bless our country women! They deserve this legislative re cord to their patriotism :

Whereas, The women of the South have contributed to the prosecution of our present truggle for independenceall the aid and comort their gentle but heroic hearts could de vise, as well by the encouragement of their applause as by the manifold products of their skill and industry :

And whereas the soldiers of the South, ever brave and patriotic have been doubly fired to the discharge of their duties by the levely charities and devoted sympathies of these pa

triots sister, in a common cause.

Therefore, be—it Resolved unanimously That this General Assembly hereb; testifie its admiring appreciation of their services and warmly accords to them the praise of have ng contributed largely to the rapid progress of-our country's deliverance from the threat ened vengeance of a fee who seeks to desolute the homes of which they are the ornament and pride.

The Adbertiser.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR. WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18, 1863:

At Home. .

We are truly glad to see some of our army riends at home. Capt. PERRIN (soon to be pronoted Colonel of the 14th) is with us. Capt. HARarson, long absent, has been welcomed once more by many friends. Our old friend, F. M. Nicho LAS, is also back again on his native soil after a engthened term of service. Messrs. Ruro and McNett are at their old places in our community. hide. The three last are, we believe, honorably discharged. Sergeaut CHARLIS GRAY is at home also, for the first time in two years, on a furlough which he richly merits,-having been a dutiful soldier and upon more than one occasion left by the chances of battle in command of his Company. We are pleased also to welcome Private Jons ROPER, of the Virginia army, who is on a visit to his friends. There may be others at home whom we have not seen. A welcome to them all,-and may the day soon roll around when all our boys will again fill their accustomed places at home.

Writing Ink.

MR. Hopges, our liberal and accommodating Druggist, has furnished us with a sample of wri ing ink of his own manufacture. It is a good article, of proper consistency, sufficiently biack, and does not fade in drying. As good ink is now a very scarce article, we take pleasure in making known the place where some can be had at but a slight advance upon old prices.

Will not Mr. H. also make an experiment in the perhaps, 200 per cent. on the actual cost of mate-

That Enigma.

Miss Many and her pupils are right; BEAUREand is the answer to the enigma of last week. Yet, although our girls can guess him however muffled, he is a puzzle the Yankees have sought ear the General who keeps his own counsel that he may the better thwart their schemes. Aint it

Agent for the Field & Fireside. MR. RAMSAY, P. M., at this place, is a regularly appointed agent for this valuable journal. Call and care is taken to prevent the spread of the on him and make arrangements to secure its weekly visits. The paper is now expanding into full bloom and will form an admirable addition to the Ladies' literary resources.

To Our Soldiers.

A word or two from home may not be unneceptable to you at this time. What if these words convey no news of interest, you will still perhaps receive them in the sense of a special offering, humble though it be, to you and to you alone.

The days go by in dreariness, and the nights homestead is dark almost to desolation in your posed to " hang our harps upon the willows" and

of that better time a-coming. And yet, this will not do either. Every passing your operous duties, is of itself evidence that the precious fruit like very Hesperides. yours is the buoyancy, which bears up the good surround her ;-ay, and yours too will be the hon- cabbage seed?"-" Nothin' but apples."-" No or and glory of having saved her from destruction. The saldiers of the South-not her statesmen or generals-will be read of in history as the corn juice ?"-" Nothin' but apples." Whereupon chief instruments (under God) of this people's the girls tittered, and the old man said, "stranger, escape from the bloody heel of an unprecedented its a hard old time we've happened on in Ameriky,

and how the winter goes whistling above us on better than all of Art's confections. Appearances has well deserved the plaulits of the country. .

a plantation-compensation to be made for could be desired. Wheat is particular'y so; yet | The South Carolina College Buildings | as chance glimpes occasionally reach us through the stand is still good and many think the crop will come on repully after a while. It is to be is, in fact, fixed to find at any price. To remedy bounde against the Report of the Senate Committee the searcity, you must be informed that our house. In Rducation, on the subject of the continued not become generally need making a brave ald use of the College Buildings as a Hospital. The House ever, from "s ssifax" up to rye oh!, moderately sweetened with course brown sugar. . Speaking of "housekeepers," did ever you think

> boys, there was as much vim, and hope, and zeal, and energy, and ability in the women of the South as the times have shown up? Bless their good of right ought to be) the pride of creation, and it is nt worth while to run out the antichesis just now. Some forks do cay that our "sublime women" are beginning to find out that their level is several strata above that of their associates in the yeaus home, and that troubles in the wigwam may word of it-not a word of it-dont believe a syllable of it. And yet there are some funny things turning up now and then. One of the best out,' we propose to copy for your defectation and edification. It smacks of the times, of woman's uses and man's convenience, a little louder than any thing we have yet se'n. a letter written to the Christian Adro ate and commend the same to your tearful attention : " Of some war wislows it is maliciously reported that they are doing better than when their hus-

bands were at home-making better crops, and providing for the house better. Mrs. B. over the river is quoted as one of these. She and her two daughters, assisted by the lesser children, have made more corn this year, bad as the season, than ever was made there before, fine chance of potatoes, saved all the fodder, and sold meat. B. is a stout, energetic woman. Her looks and tone indicate strong character, and the following Riding along that road one incident proves it. day not long ago, I saw her busying around, and Mrs. R. (2 neighbor) was cleaning rice in a mo-tur by the door. They had just got letters from their husbands, and I must read them for them. Both the letters inquired among other things, how the greenspatch came on, and expressed a desire and hope of eating greens at he Christmas: "Yes, poor feliow," said Mrs. B. at that part, "plenty: got a fine pot on now biling for supper. How I do wish he had some."

"The letters read, Mrs. B. said she wanted to cutashwood (ashwood, you know, is to make soap)
and her are needed to be ground. I put a good edge on it and while grinding descried a fresh hide. "Been killing a beef, Mrs. B. Eh? who hide. "Been kind of the butchered it for you?" "Me and dies ke butchered it for you?" "But, you got somebody to ered it ourselves." "But, you got somebody to ered it ourselves." "No body," ered it ourselves." "But, you got somebody to shoot it for you. Who shot it?" "No body," she replied, "I knocked it in the head with an axe." Now just picture it to yourself: Miss R. holding a three year old by the tail, while Mrs. B. tucking her home-spun between her knees raises the axe aloft and brings it down on the bovine front. It was a masculine achievement, as every-body knows who has killed a beef without a gun. When I alluded sympathising'y to what she and others suffered in the absence others somered at the assence of measured with male person to help, "Yes," she remarked with an air of resignation and of patronage to our sex that made me shrink in my clothes, "Yes, a man is a very convenient thing to have on a place. tell you, Mr. Editor, there is a race of women being developed, that must be looked after or they will take charge of the mea.

"Yes, a man is a very convenient thing to have on a place !!!" Comment is unnecessary. Facts that Committee was impressed with the importance are facts. And things is working. Judge for of this question, and desired earnestly to discharge yourselves. And study your parts. For all the his full duty, as well to the "rising generali a" as world's a stage. And men and Women are the to the noble army of martyrs whose pale faces and actors. It was said so long ago; and is speshally gaping wounds appealed to his patriotic sympathy. phulphilled to day, -as Bill Any would say. By As one of that Committee, I can testify that the article of, shoe-blacking? It is now selling at, Bill's last and best on another page. We would and a decision made only after a scrupulous conalso call your attention to " Gone to the War" in our literary corner, by our newsassociate in the

Adcertiser's labors of duty and love. And now it would be a pleasant thing to tell each and every one of you how all the people at home are, individually as well as collectively; but this is beyond our reach. So far as we are at in vain to unriddle. He is the living enigma that | present advised, good health and comparative comkeeps them off from Charleston this day. They fort prevail throughout this part of the Confederey. There are some scattering cases of smallpox in this district,—there has been one case in this village. In the neighborhood of Ninety Six Denot there have been several cases. There are some also in the neighborhood of Mt. Willing.

cultural matters for several months to come. A big corn crop is not only the preference but also the law of the year in South Carolina. To fill the State with provisions, is the wisdom upon which the law (a seemingly arbitrary one) rests; and that wisdom is so patent to all that it willjustify the unbesitating execution of that law. so against all but the most extraordinary continto long and heavy in their loneliness and silence, geneies. It is an extraordinary emergency and while yet this harrid war keeps sway from us the | calls for extraordinary measures; and, be assured, noble spirits who make up the all-in-all of south- those measures will be carried out with extraordiern life. Every village is deserted and every nary zeal. North Carolina has shut in her cereal resources by forbidding exportation. South Caroabsence, and by reason of that absence. This, we line prefers to keep her, gates hospitably open, are aware, is an old song; but it is difficult to and to arrange that her household shall make attune our hearts to any other. They are sick, enough and to space. This is better than the sick, from "hope deferred," and we all feel dis- policy of the old North State, and more accommo dating withat. Here have our gardeners been sing no more voin lullables to lighten the days terribly put to it to get Irish potatoes to plant. and hours that bring nought but illusory visions Usually we have bought them from Buncombe wagons, and, supposing it could be done again, many neglected to sive seed for the present year day is, at least by Nature's laws, one further step | N. C. thuts down on the potatoes a'so, and here towards the blessed goal of pence; and months we are with our potato ground all ready and are strides in that direction. If we knew that nothing to plant :-- Not me individually, for we you so regarded them and so felt them, soldiers, happened to save crough,-but a good many of the thought would serve in part to soothe the un- the good people generally. The aforesaid wagons rest of those dear ones at home whose every fan- have almost disappeared from our roads. Now cy, waking or eleeping; is interwoven with pray- and then one comes along with apples at the very ers for your comfort and security. And why reasonable price of ten dollars a bushel. Two of should we doubt that your philosophy reasons them passed our field on Saturday last; of course the matter thus? That you have still gone on we demanded a parley; and there they were, the (despite difficulties and suffering) animating the big, luscious red and yellow apples, with a rosyhopes of your country by a cheerful discharge of checked mountain lassic in either wagon guarding said we to the old man of the party, "bave you ship of State amid the breakers and storms which any thing but apples?" "Nothia' else."-"No cabbage heads?"-" Nothin' but apples."- ' No onion buttons?"-" Nothin' but apples."-" No -do you want any opples ?" Not seeing the Would you know, once again, how the old land ferce of the entire remark, we ventured to ask whereupon he again remarked with some vehe. pended. And these suggestions become the more icy wings, and how the first symptoms of Spring | mence, " Do you want any apples (Taint worth the on-coming warmth of that genial season. If, out, and apples is riz." Not desiring to sound the not, why were those byaginths blooming more old fellow's philosophy further, we purchased a than a week ago in a little garden on the southern few of his big reds and bade him and the lassies manding a unilitary district or department to side of the old white house at the corner? And good evening. We merely make the etching to the country. For one, I would not have felt district or department to side of the old white house at the corner? And good evening. We merely make the etching to the country. For one, I would not have felt district or department to side of the old white house at the corner? And good evening to the country. For one, I would not have felt district or department to side of the old white house at the corner? And good evening to the country. For one, I would not have felt district or department to side of the old white house at the corner? And good evening to the country. For one, I would not have felt district or department to side of the old white house at the corner? And good evening to the country. For one, I would not have felt district or department to side of the old white house at the corner? And good evening to the country. For one, I would not have felt district or department to side of the old white house at the corner? And good evening to the country. For one, I would not have felt district or department to side of the old white house at the corner? And good evening to the country. swelling of the peach buds? - "Not so fast, little liquid. Old Rip has done an unneighborly thing, reasons against it were doubly as strong as they ones," some of you may exclaim, and "wait a and will probably repent at an early day. But we are in the present instance. The soldier is the necessarily command very high prices. wook" say me; for a good peach year is a good mean to cast no objurgation upon that gallant working man of the times, and he should be the case of peace, we should have enough of our

At one period of the late Section of the Legis.

and brave and warm-heating hearts, they are (and a'e Report. We cannot perhaps i dite any thing Never since the Greeks flocked to a common standman is but the -Well, comparisons are odious and than these remaks as penned on the spur of the a buty cause been so priority linked together. tion, and which, we believe, were the sentiments of the whole Edgefield delegation. We therefore succeed these ugly days of strife and danger. Not print as follows, omitting prefatory observations and jumping in median res :

A prominent paper in this State has denounced the Report of the Senate Committee on this subject, as a measure "ignoring the education of the rising generation and extinguishing the light of learning in South Carolina." . That Report recommends that the College Building be continued for the present as a Hospital for our soldiers and that the College exercises be suspended during such

Now to charge the Senate Committee in terms

like these is simply preposterous. The "education of the rising generation," so far as the South Caro'ins College was concerned, had been estopped for many months by the sheer force of circumstances. The doors of the College were closed because there were not appliennts for admission sufficient to fill a single bench in the Lecture Room. There stood the College Buildings, empty aml useless. By a regulation of the Executive Council, they were appropriated to the purposes of a Hospital for our suffering soldiery. They h d been subserving this purpose admirably for a large part of the year when the Legislature assembled. The use thus made of them was justified by the amount of good done through their instrumentality. It was a timely and an admirable use made of them under the circumstances. When the Legislature met, the buildings were wholly occupied by our sick and wounded men. Upon investigation, it appeared that the management was complete and that no injury of any sort was occurring in any portion of the College tenements On the contrary it was manifest that neatness, cleanliness and order prevailed in a remarkable degree throughout the establishment. The noble charity was appreciated by our poor sick soldiers, and they all conducted and deported themselves as gentlemen receiving gratefully this munifestation of the State's estimate of their services. In short, it was an arrangement honorable to South Carolina and fully merited by her brave but suffering sons. The matter standing thus, the Senate Committee

held its first meeting to deliberate upon the ques-

tion of restoring the College Exercises and abol-

ishing the College Hospital. Every member of

the way, see (if you have not seen it elsewhere) matter was carefully weighed in all its bearings sideration of every point involved. It clearly sppeared to the Committee, with the information hen before them, that the same circumstances which had closed the College were still in full force. There was no probability that a number of students, sufficient to warrant a reopening of the College, could be obtained. The preparatory academies throughout the State were suspended, and the facilities of liverary education for boys were for the present at a pause. There was no such facilities to any good purpose amid the ex- thousands. This morning Col. Adams parol-But they do not seem to be of a virulent type, citing events that are literally thundering around us. At the same time there was ground to hope ed from the boats within the last four days, that what they lacked in literary culture would be and within the space of twenty-five miles or Preparations, for planting are now the order of more than made up in the practical teachings of the river. As far below and above as we can the day. There will of course be a rush in agrican scarcely be expected to devote themselves to their Classics and Belles Lettres with any relish or will. Her their mental faculties are not on that account deteriorating, when there is so much in the living book of history, which they now study with unavoidable zest every day, to quicken thought and provoke enquiry after truth. As We must have bread enough for all, and assuredly much as I love the balls and reverence the philosophy of Collegiate lore, I am not unwitting to risk a temporary shading of their ancient excellence when I know that times like these, which "try men's souls," are also fraught with lessons of wis-lom and patriotism and virtue to the youth of our country. If the result he that Literature and rectly encourage and assist them it. I have Science are not to grace the political counsels or talked to many of these nien. They have the social circles of the next generation as bright- shown me letters from their mothers, fathers ly and benignantly as they do those of the present, and wives, praying them to quit the army yet the fiery ordeal of this great war will temper and come home. Deserters' stories are not anew the solid worth of our men while our blessed generally to be befreved. But the simple women will see to it that this improved metal plan accounts of these intelligent, bouest shall not long lack the polish and adornment which it merits. It is in this view of the matter, that I see no great evil to come from a temporary spread feeling of discontent with the service suspension of Colleges for our boys while I would they are lighting in, which will ensure the most earnestly deprecate any diminution of Lite- overwhelming def at of the army as they are the mothers of the next generation are imbund nothing for a long time so suggestive of a with a lively appreciation of the beauties and excellences of knowledge, I shall have no fear for the Literary bins of the sons ho evever deficient the fathers may have become in the one article of Polite Learning. I have understood that the the Rappabannock bridge, in Culpeper counlamented Dr. Tuorxwell -- a more revered authority than whom exunot be quoted on a subject that this war was the best thing that could have happened for the youth of the South, for, where cy bath of mint and of body, a new school in them off, with the loss of four killed, some polities and education, in morals and religion, is n w lik y to be irangurated which will place us in those respects nearer the high and pure standard of principles and aims which characterized rapid was their flight that but little damage the vonerated founders of American Republicanism. I submit therefore, that all these lamentations over the loss of literary education, at a time bridge. looks, and how the field prosper in preparation, him what he was going to say about America. like this, are just so much fervor uselessly exforcible in view of the strong probability that the appear. As, there are already manifestations of while talking about Ameriky now; The thing's present gap in the literary education of our men be repaired in a few days. will scarcely continue beyond a very few years.

posed to stand in the way of a proposition having and defends. We are too apt to lose sight of the toils, the privations, the sufferings which our grain, forage, or other property necessary for forest trees, and everything is as backward as and of every body else. May God bless you! qualated with the details of this endurance except

I the press. While we wake and while we sleen The story of this endurance goes unccasingly on hoped it will, as dour s'ill advances impries, and lature it was thought that a strong fight would be to its consumation. " Eye bath not seen and ear hath not heard" the agony of body and mind that comes within the experience of the volunteer so'dier. He is cheerful. I grant you, and willing, the sweet potato. Mixed meal and pointe biscuit, with a dash of form. It me had yet that's with a dash of form. It me had yet that's with a fielle Confederate coffecto wash it down and by Afterwards, the offer was abandoned and the two spirit, and feels confinually that this manyrdom core, from "s ssifax" up to recently moderately are Report and the recent and many warm drink whatever, from "s ssifax" up to recently moderately are Report and the recent are Report, and the measure, continuing the Col- The soldier of the South offers himself to death lege as a Hospital, passed with little or no opposi- for a rightenus cause. It is neither fame, nor retion. Previous to this agreement, we had leastly ward, that leads him to the field. He goes from thrown together some views upon the matter, with a sonse of duty to defoud the right. He throws the intention of urging them, for what they were himself into the breach to prevent the entrance worth, if it became necessary to Adeland our Sen- of tyranny upon the fair fields of the South. more suitable to our editorial columns this week and against the Persian invader, have beroism and moment. We are well aware they possess no es- The soldier of the South is sustained in his trials pecial merit, but we particularly wish our men in by the purest sentiment of patriotism that ever the service to know our sentiments on the ques- burned in the heart of man. Let us chesich this sacred fire by every means within our power. Let us choer the soldier not only by the expression of our deepest sympathies, but let us evince by acts like the one here proposed that he is our first care as well as our best hope, and that we cannot bonor him too highly or cherish him too devoted-

> Here is an admirable opportunity to manifest our feelings in an act of real benefit; and I call upon the friends of the College to beyare how they refuse this charity-

> If we take away from the soldier's opportunities of relief and comfort the admirable arrange_ ments now perfected in our spacious College buildings, let us beware of a storm of indignation against the institution itself which may not ston short of its entire subversion. But if we continue our beloved old compute and its comfortable eu roundings in their present occupation, a new zeal for the College and for Collegiate education will naturally spring out of the present beneficence with the first dawn of peace. The soldiers of this war will share with the slumni of the institution a blended feeling of gratitude and reverence for this "classic ground;" And they will together place it ou a new career of usefulness and honor.

For the Advertiser. The Edgefield Village Aid Association acknowl-

edges the following donations: From Mrs. Davy Crane, 2 pairs of Socks; Mrs. John Rainsford, 3 pairs of Socks ; Miss Emily Hughes, 2 pairs of Socks.

The box of under clothing sent in care of Cant. PERRIN, to the 14th Regiment, S. C. V., containing 50 pairs of drawers, 44 shirts, 32 pairs of socks, and seven comforts for the neck, has arrived at Camp Gregg, and been duly acknowledged. Mes. ANN GRIFFIN, Pres't.

For the Advertiser. Acknowledgement.

CAMP GREGG, Va., Jan'y. Gth, 1853. MRS. WM. GOODMAN, - Dear Madam: In acknowledging the receipt of a box of clothing, allow me to return to you, and through you to the Ladies of the Edgeneld Village Aid Association, and Mr. James Richardson, my thanks and the thanks of my command, for the receipt of 21 pair of pants, one blanket and two corpet blanket. Be assured, madam, that we highly appreciate such tokens of rememberance, coming as they do

J. H. ALLEN, Lieut.

Comm'd'g Co. K, 14th S. C. V.

Dissaffection in the Yankee Army. That the dissaffection in the abolition army s increasing in extent and seriousness We ntertain not a doubt-the proof comes from all quarters, and is more or less conclusive The following, corroborative of what we have heretofore published in reference to deserters rom the abolition, ranks we clip from a letter in the Mobile Advertiser and Register of the 10th inst, and bears date at Deer Creek, Miss., Jan. 25th. The writer is a member of

Whirt Adams' regiment of cavalry. We have the most reliable intermation of state of feeling on board the Yankee transports passing every hour to the attack on so deeply regretted. It was doubtful whether the youth of the country would, or could, embrace alization exists. Their men are deserting by ed one hundred and thirty three, who escaplearn, the country along the river is covered with them. Un the Arkansas side it is touch worse, as they know they will have less difficulty in getting home on that side. On escaping they beg the first soldier, citizen or negro they meet, to direct them to the nearest Confederate officer, so that they may be paroled and sent-home.

These are the best troops in the Northern army. They say their men are terror-stricken at the idea of attacking Vicksburg -that the Western men are bitterly opposit to prose cuting the war any longer-fat their officers are all sending in their resignations, which are never accepted, and that the officers not only do not attempt to prevent desertions but di men, coming from every regiment, brigade and division of the fleet, and their statements, corroborating each other, bespeak, a wide to the war among Lincoln's best troops.

The Lynchburg Republican of Tuesday says that a rather severe fight took place at ty, on Friday last, between a portion of Hamp-ton's cavalry and a body of abolitionists, who came unon them, and after a hot fight, drove eighteen or twenty wounded, and thirteen prisoners. Our loss was one killed, veven wounded and two missing. The enemy was pursued some miles from the river, but so was done them on the retreat, nearly their whole loss being sustained in the fight at the

The bridge was a new one and not of das very substantial character, and we learn that

But snother consideration was with the Coin- A mighty effort should be made not only to mittee, having reference purely to the soldier of raise large crops of corn and oats, but should table, should be largely increased. Profit and his benefit and comfort in view, even though the patriotism both urge this policy. Whether to there be peace or not, these articles must

Rags-Wanted.